

Essex County Herald.

VOL. XXX

ISLAND POND, VT., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1902.

NO 31

Essex District Probate Court.
Said Court will be held at Island Pond, Vermont, on the second Tuesday of October and the second Tuesday of November, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M. Any person desiring to file a petition or to appear in said Court at any of the above times, should do so at least five days before the day of the hearing.

W. H. BISHOP,
Notary Public with Seal

DALE & AMY,
Attorneys

MAY & SIMONDS,
Attorneys at Law

A. ELIE,
Physician and Surgeon

H. E. SARGENT
Physician and Surgeon

E. N. TRENHOLME, D. D. S.,
Dentist.

G. E. CLARKE,
Undertaker Funeral Supplies

L. W. STEVENS,
Licensed Auctioneer
Deputy Sheriff.

E. A. BEMIS,
Deputy Sheriff.

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Custom Boots and Shoes,
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All Work Warranted.

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ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

**IT'S THE
LITTLE
THINGS
THAT
COUNT**

Little drops of water,
Like grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean,
And the pleasant land,
And so it is with the little pen-
nies they grow into dollars, and
almost before you are aware of
it, you may have a little fortune
of your own.

Men like Mr. Andrew Carnegie
are showing examples of what
may be accomplished by minding
the pennies.

W. S. BOYNTON, Treas.

**WEDDING CARDS printed or
engraved. The HERALD**

The GREAT FALL HUNT

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is not the only citizen of this country who likes to shoulder his gun and seek the wild beast in its lair when the frosts of autumn give notice that nature's annual climax has come and beast and bird have reached that physical perfection which is the joy of the hunter and the delight of the epicure.

With the first evidences of changing leaf begins an exodus from city and

property can be made a source of excellent income by being held as a sanctuary for the animals and birds that are sought by the sportsman.

Moose and elk have been reintroduced into New York state. New Hampshire, by protecting deer, moose and caribou the whole year round, has so fostered the increase of the deer that it is uncommon to march a day through the woods in some parts without seeing at least one. Maine is gathering more income each year from the big game hunters. New Jersey, under the influence of especially clear and especially well enforced game laws, is fast becoming one great hunting preserve.

As a result of wise game laws the south, too, is fast becoming a magnificent game country. From Tennessee east and from the Chesapeake south it furnishes today every variety of wing shooting from turkeys to snipe, and in big game it offers deer and black bear.

Next to the moose the largest game to be found in the east is the caribou. A few of these rare animals are found in Maine, but the best shooting is in the province of Newfoundland. Perhaps one of the most satisfactory outings a sportsman can take is to this interesting country in quest of caribou.

Maine is the great moose and deer state, although the latter are by no means uncommon in New York, and in the south and west are plentiful. Under the present protective laws, and as a result of the watchfulness of the game commissioners and wardens, the deer and moose in the Pine Tree State have greatly increased in numbers during the past decade.

Deer particularly have become remarkably abundant, despite the fact that from 10,000 to 12,000 animals fall annually to the sportsman's rifle. So vast are the forest lands of Maine, however, and so excellently adapted are they to the breeding of game animals, that despite the great inroad made upon their ranks each year by native and visiting hunters the gap has not only been made up with the arrival of each new shooting season, but both deer and moose seem actually to have multiplied well beyond the figures of the season passed.

Another shooting that is feeling the effect of game laws is the wild fowl shooting along the sounds and inlets of the coast from the Chesapeake capes to Florida. Especially is this the case in Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, where the water birds are protected by all sorts of laws. One law actually prohibits men from sailing or rowing over the waters of Currituck sound on Sunday.

And when the American hunter goes abroad he goes as a true sportsman. Not for him, as in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, is an army of beaters and retainers to drive half tamed game to wholesale slaughter. With a companion or two and a paid guide to direct him, keep his camp and cook his food he penetrates the forest, depending on his own skill and a modicum of luck, for the trophies of his prowess. The hunted has a fair chance for its life, and game "murder" is abhorred by all true American sportsmen.

Indeed many of the states of the Union have passed laws which prohibit slaughter, restricting the hunter to a few animals. In Maine, for instance, a man may kill but one moose and two deer in any season. In Massachusetts no member of the deer family may be killed at any season. The open time for killing is also restricted for big game as well as birds.

The United States as a whole, and most of the states individually, have become firm converts to the principle that wild game is one of the great sources of individual and communal wealth. The passenger carrying railroads have plunged into the work of improving sport and of protecting and propagating game in the country reached by them. Many of the men who have been made immensely wealthy by the opportunities of the

past few years have helped by either leasing or buying outright thousands of acres of woodland and other unimproved country. Other men, who have owned great tracts of poor, wild land for years without deriving any benefit from it, have joined in because they have learned that this hitherto useless



ON THE TRAIL OF CARIBOU.



DUCK SHOOTING ON CHESAPEAKE BAY.



A DEER HUNTER IN ACTION.

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A SOCIETY LEADER'S RISE.

How Mrs. Potter Palmer Reached the Top of the Ladder.

Fashionable circles in Chicago are much concerned over the announcement that Mrs. Potter Palmer, the acknowledged social leader, had taken a house in Paris and in the future would spend half of each year in the French capital. Mrs. Palmer, who has just returned from abroad after a five months' sojourn in London, Paris and at Carlsbad, has leased a palace near the Bois, where she will draw around her the most exclusive of the American colony and the French fashionables. It is rumored that the Princess Cantacuzene will be Mrs. Palmer's first guest in her new house.

During her recent stay in Paris Mrs. Palmer was the center of much atten-



MRS. POTTER PALMER.

tion, Don Carlos of Spain being frequently seen in her company. At Carlsbad she went in for automobile and was almost as closely identified with the sport as her son, Honore Palmer, himself.

Mrs. Palmer is now in the prime of beauty, grace and activity. Her career since she was handsome Bertha Honore of the sixties has been one of triumph. Her girlhood home is said to have been one of poverty on the west side of Chicago. Then she married Potter Palmer, and her social career began.

Her first big social success came about with the marriage of her sister Ida to the son of General Grant. Then when the world's fair was held in Chicago her election as president of the board of lady managers gave her further prestige.

From Chicago she moved eastward to Newport, where she attained entrance into New York's exclusive social set. One of the incidents of her Newport career was the marriage of Miss Julia Grant to the Russian Count Cantacuzene.

THE POPE'S DELEGATE.

Church Dignitary Who Represents His Holiness in Canada.

Mgr. Donato Sbarretti, the new papal delegate to Canada to succeed Mgr. Diomede Falconio, who has been named representative of the pope to the United States, is well known in this country.

He first came here in 1893 as auditor of the apostolic delegation under Cardinal Satolli. Before entering the diplomatic service of the church he was professor of moral philosophy in the college of the propaganda.

After the close of the Spanish war Mgr. Sbarretti was consecrated bishop



MGR. SBARRETTI.

at St. Aloysius' church, Washington, and sent to Havana. He was the head of that diocese when the status of the Catholic church properties was adjusted with Governor General Wood.

Mgr. Sbarretti is a man of much experience, having a broad knowledge of human nature and sympathy with it. He is said to be an admirer of American people and institutions. He is a native of the town of Montefranco, near Rome, and is forty-six years old.

STEEL TRUST'S HEAD

REAL DIRECTOR AND FOUNDER OF THAT BIG ENTERPRISE.

Personality of the Man Who Has Attracted Attention by Declaring That Monopolies Are Wrong and Trusts Beneficial.

Mr. Elbert H. Gary is chairman of the executive committee of the United States Steel corporation. He is the real head of that great industrial organization. Through a recent widely published interview, in which he took the somewhat surprising position that while monopolies are all wrong and utterly indefensible trusts are highly beneficial concerns, Mr. Gary has been brought into more or less prominence. His ideas seem to have been generally accepted as interesting even if unique.

Unlike many of this country's successful men, Mr. Gary was not compelled to struggle against poverty in his youth. His father, Erasmus Gary, was a wealthy landowner in Du Page county, Ill., and there the future trust defender and foe of monopoly first saw the light of day in 1846.

Until 1868 Mr. Gary made his home at Wheaton, Ill., his native town, when on his election as president of the Federal Steel company he removed to New York.

It was Mr. Gary who organized the Federal Steel company, and it was his brain more than any other which united the fifteen great companies which form the United States Steel corporation, with its stock and bond capitalization of \$1,322,250,000, the most stupendous and far-reaching financial creation of human ingenuity. Today he is the real director of its policies and activities, one of the foremost captains of industry.

The advantages of wealth made Mr. Gary's youthful pathway smooth. He received a liberal education in the common schools and at college. He studied law with a prominent firm of attorneys for two years before entering the Union Law college of Chicago. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, but did not begin practice on his own account until 1870. The three years' interim was spent as deputy clerk of the superior court of Cook county, Ill.

Early in his legal career Mr. Gary devoted himself to a study of the law affecting corporations. He became the general counsel for a number of railroads, bonding and trust companies and, among others, the American Steel and Wire company and the Illinois Steel company.

Mr. Gary's talents as an organizer were illustrated in the formation of the American Steel and Wire company,



ELBERT H. GARY.

which included the manufacturers of 75 per cent of the entire steel rod and wire products of the United States. The success of this enterprise encouraged him to proceed to the greater work of organizing a steel company which should control the output of steel rails, electric motors, pig iron and other products of iron mines. His theory was that by owning mines, manufacturing and means of transportation the work of the company could be more efficiently and economically done than by leaving these several departments in the hands of separate companies. This was accomplished by the formation of the Federal Steel company.

While Mr. Gary's law offices were in Chicago, he lived in Wheaton, which is practically a suburb of the great city. He acquired his title of judge from being twice elected to preside over the county court of Du Page county. It was only last year that the finest memorial church in American Methodism was dedicated at Wheaton. It was erected by Judge Gary to the memory of his parents. It cost more than \$100,000.

In personal appearance the steel magnate is a strongly built man, who carries his fifty-six years easily. His head and face are somewhat suggestive of Bismarck, with a quiet dignity that comports with his grave and practical speech. His head is slightly bald, and the square jaw, firm set mouth and powerful chin indicate force and command. He has the blunt directness of the western lawyer and a virile temperament. From his entrance into the arena of business life he has displayed qualities that made him known as a man who could not be discouraged by obstacles.

Judge Gary was married in 1869 to Miss Julia E. Graves of Aurora, Ill. They have two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Mr. H. W. Sutcliffe of Denver. The other lives with her parents.

Sensible Gifts FOR Sensible Buyers

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